

Thou art the rest, the languor sweet!
Thou my desire! thou my retreat!
I consecrate my heart to thee,
Thy home through all eternity!

Come in to me, and shut the door
So fast that none shall enter more;
Fill all my soul with dear delight;
Oh, tarry with me day and night!

—HELEN S. CONANT, in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

Dr. Jas. V. Kendall's Address

On "The Academy and the Medical Profession," delivered at the Semi-Centennial Reunion of Mexico Academy.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Since I came into this village, and especially since I came on these grounds and beheld the countenances before me, some, a very small proportion, familiar to me; and many, very many, unrecognizable, very pleasing as well as very sad have been the reflections passing through my mind.

It is now a quarter of a century since I have been at all familiar with this place. Indeed, in that time, until the present morning, can I recall but one instance in which I have passed through this village. And since my first acquaintance here a whole generation has passed away.

Forty years ago it was, last December, that I came here; a bashful and ignorant boy, but with aspirations and hopes, which were altogether too large ever to have been realized, and took possession of a little ten by twelve feet room, on the tower floor of the old building, a brick structure of about twenty-five by fifty feet in size, and two stories in height, which then constituted the Academy building. More or less of the time for four years thereafter, will my name be found on the catalogues of the Institution.

And it is sad to me, to-day, that of the many acquaintances formed during those four years, I see so few before me now. And sadder is it still, that if all those associates who yet live were here with us at this time, the number would still be very small.

But not all of my reflections are of this sad character. Many pleasing reminiscences, long since gone from mind, are revived, which bring warmth to the heart and cheerfulness to the countenance, and the elasticity of youth I almost feel trickling through my veins.

One little circumstance is called to mind by the situation, which, though it has no connection with my subject, you will permit me to relate, for the impression it made on my own mind, though the person of the second actor probably never remembered it for an hour.

After school hours, one afternoon, when I had been here but a few days, as I stood in front of the academy, the assistant teacher came rapidly toward me from his boarding house, and, according to me familiarly, (for we were acquaintances), said, "James, there have been some trustees here to-day, from Boylston, to get a teacher for their school this winter; wouldn't you like to go?" This novel idea struck me with astonishment, and my reply was, that I did not know enough to teach school.

"Oh," said he, "you know enough to teach them; they don't know much up there."

But the argument was not sufficient to induce me to try my hand at that time. That assistant teacher is the learned gentleman who has just closed his address to you on "The Academy and the Legal Profession."

Not events alone are they that produce cheerful reflections at this time, but the reviving in memory of so many old and valued friendships. For it is an undeniable fact that friendships cemented in youth are more cohesive and lasting than those formed in any other period of our lives.

Hence it is that I formed acquaintances and friendships among the residents of this place and the students in this school, in those years, the memory of whom is fresh in my mind to this day, and will be so long as memory shall live.

Many such recur to my memory at this time. One pretty girl, in particular, do I recall. I thought her the nicest and prettiest girl I ever saw. She is here to-day. Not the same pretty girl as then; but a nice, sedate, matronly woman, and the best there is on the ground, allowing me to be a proper judge in the case.

Many acts of kind friends rush into my mind even now; for though it is charged that wherever an institution of learning is located, the citizens are usually reserved in their associations with students, yet I can truthfully say I found warm-hearted friends in this community from the period of my first acquaintance; a friendship which manifested itself in kind acts whenever opportunity presented.

One or two of these were of so much importance to me that I must be permitted to mention them, though still digressing from the subject assigned to me. Allow me to premise by saying that to the other parties in interest in these matters, it will be as new; for I dare say they seemed of so little importance to them that they had no thought of them after the then present time. But to me they were of so much consequence as to make an ineffaceable impression upon my mind.

Passing over the period of my Academic course of studies, at length I find myself about to commence the study of my chosen profession. Deliberately, I took an inventory of my resources for a three years' course of study, which should also embrace, at least, two courses of medical lectures. The stock consisted of \$125.00 cash in hand, saved from a year's teaching; one head and two hands.

It was palpable that the latter articles were hardly a saleable commodity in market, and equally plain that there would

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

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not be left much of the former, even for the first course of lectures, after the price of a year's board was deducted.

Feeling assured that I had friends here, I wrote to one of them to make a little inquiry for me among the physicians in the village, whether I could not get a position in an office where my tuition could be paid by my services in taking care of the office.

Not many days elapsed before I received his reply, which was, in substance, that he had conferred with a physician here, then in active practice, who would not only do as I desired, but even much more. That I might come to his house and board as long as it was my interest to do so. At the same time, if I had a mind to care for his horses and see to his garden, there would be no objection to that course of procedure.

These little acts of kindness doubtless assumed small importance in their minds; but if ever there were a god-send to an earnest young man, such were these to me. They were the starting point of an easier road to hoped-for success than I had imagined.

And who is this friend who so thoughtfully considered my desire, and effectively put forth an effort so fraught with good and welfare in my behalf? He is in your midst—still resides in this place—an active and honored citizen, with pleasant surroundings of wealth and comfort and an interesting family.

If I were to speak his name now, I should do it dignifiedly, and call him Mr. So-and-so, but in those days he used to be called, for short, "Sam. Stone."

And what of the physician who lifted me upon the first rounds of the ladder I was attempting to climb, and gave me other important aid which has not been, and will not be mentioned to-day? Shall I forget his kindness? Never; so long as I love, and live in and live by the noble profession in which my life has thus far been spent.

Many years since he laid aside the insignia of his profession, and retired upon his laurels. But he is in your midst yet; an honored and revered citizen, and now, as ever since, whenever we have met, I grasp his hand with unalloyed pleasure.

I confess, Mr. President, my digression from my subject. But how could it be avoided? The occasion rushes into my mind the incidents of olden times, as they had not occurred to me before for many, many years, and I have not been able to control my inclination to mention them.

The subject assigned me is, "The Academy and the Medical Profession." No labor could have been more pleasing to me, if I had known of this subject six months ago, than to have searched the catalogues of the Institution, traced, if possible, the avocation of each student, and studied and given the history of every one who had gone into the profession of medicine and surgery. But the limited time allowed me, as it is less than a week since I was aware of the assignment of this subject to me, necessitates a brief and very imperfect biographical notice of these individuals.

Of the persons who have been connected with this Institution since its establishment in 1826, in the capacity of teacher or pupil who have gone into the profession of medicine, I have been able to gather the names, with a slight record, of thirty-five. It is more than probable there are others who will be omitted in this sketch, for want of time to get a record of their names and history.

With your patient forbearance, I will rehearse the few facts I have been able to gather respecting each of them; neither in alphabetical or chronological order, but just as they occurred or have been brought to my mind.

Henry D. Adams, M.D., is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Hear of him as a successful practitioner at Union Grove, Wis. He attended this Institution about the year 1842 or 1843.

A. H. Tyler was a student in this Institution about 1833, '39 and '40. Studied medicine with Dr. N. Williams, in Phoenix; after which he went to Ohio, and settled in Springfield. After practicing there a few years, he removed to Napoleon, the county seat of Henry county, where he had for many years a large and lucrative practice. Finding other business more congenial or more profitable, some years ago he abandoned the profession, and devotes his time more to real estate and other business, among the last, not being unimpaired of political matters. He has received the confidence of his fellow-citizens by being elected to several offices of trust, among which was a membership of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Walter W. Brewster, M.D., son of Dr. Sardinus Brewster, of East Mexico, was a student of this Academy during the first decade of its existence, and graduated at the Fairfield Medical College about 1836. He located in Austenburgh, Ohio, and is now a successful physician in that place.

A. B. Bowen, M.D., was a student in this Academy in 1862. He was a pupil of Dr. Dayton, in this village. He was a graduate of Albany Medical College in 1868. He located in Maquoketa, Iowa, in 1870, and has already acquired an extensive practice as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. James Cooke attended the Academy during its first decade. He read medicine in this village with Dr. B. E. Bowen. He settled in Green county, N. Y., and is said to be a physician of prosperity and eminence.

D. D. Becker, M.D., was a student in this Academy, and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. After ten or twelve years of successful practice in Orwell and Parish, in this county, he relinquished the profession, and went into the mercantile business, in this village, with an older brother, under the firm name of "Becker Brothers."

Frank Byington, M.D., who was a member of this school, graduated in some medical college, to me unknown, and is now practicing in Louisville, Ky.

Martin H. Calkins, M.D., was reared in Mexico, attended this Academy, studied medicine with Drs. Bowen and Dayton, took medical lectures in New York city, practiced several years in Constantia, in this county, whence he moved to Wyoming, Iowa. He is a respectable practitioner of medicine, and an enlightened agriculturist.

Alfred D. Tubbs, M.D., was a student in this Academy in 1852-3. After this he engaged very successfully in teaching for about ten years. He read medicine with Dr. F. S. Low, of Palaski; graduated at the Albany Medical College, and practiced for a time in Williams-town, in this county. In 1864 he enlisted in the cause of his country, and was assigned to duty as surgeon on board the ship Neptune, which was stationed among the West Indies. He died at Cape Haytien, Jan. 6, 1865.

Charles M. D., was a student here in 1856. He took a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College; afterward took lectures and graduated at the Medical College of Cleveland, O., in 1863. He practiced in Palermo a while, and after that in Fairport—both in this State. Still later, he took another course of lectures in Philadelphia; after which he located in the city of Rochester, where he is now in active practice.

Mrs. W. W. Rundell was a student in this Academy in its first decade. She was always an active and efficient person in whatever she engaged. When the subject of this reunion was proposed, she enlisted in it with her usual energy, and offered the use of these grounds occupied by this tent and its surroundings, and has been one of the most active promoters of this social enterprise. I learn that she has been in the active and successful practice of medicine in this village for many years.

Joseph Pero, M.D., was a student in this Academy, and is now in successful practice in West Amboy, in this county.

D. D. Drake, M.D., of Central Square, also in this county, graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1864. In a professional capacity I have often heard of him, and always has been well spoken of. He is a member in good standing in the Oswego County Medical Society; also an examining surgeon for pensions.

David T. Whyborn has been in active practice for several years. He is now in Cleveland, in this county. He graduated at the University in New York city in 1864; was an acting assistant surgeon in the navy one and a half years, and has been honored by being elected President of the Medical Society of this county.

Geo. W. Snyder, M.D., who was a student in this Institution about the year 1830, is settled for the practice of medicine in the town of Scriba; and though acquainted with him in earlier life, in fact, a teacher of his when a young man, I have never had the pleasure of his professional acquaintance; but I am happy to say I have heard of him many times, and always heard his professional ability spoken of approvingly. Like most county physicians he has, no doubt, closely occupied himself with his patients at home, rather than extending his social acquaintance abroad.

Ceo. P. Johnson, M.D., who is now in practice in this village, is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, having received his degree in 1867. He has been in a very successful practice in this village for the past eight or nine years.

J. J. Taylor, M.D., who was also a student in this Academy, commenced the practice of medicine in the State of Ohio. He is now in successful practice in the neighboring village of Parish.

Mary K. Hutchins, M.D., received her Academic education in this Institution. She graduated in Philadelphia, Penn., and is now engaged in general practice in the city of Oswego.

Lucius Stevens, M.D., a native of Palaski, studied medicine with Drs. Bowen and Dayton, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. He commenced the practice of medicine in Constantia, where he resided some fifteen years. He is now in successful practice in the adjoining county of Onondaga.

Levi Farr Warner, M.D., a classmate of the speaker in this Academy in 1830-40, also commenced the study of medicine in the same office and at the same time with him in this village. Ardent in temperament and enthusiastic in his nature, the slow and long road to an active practice in the regular profession dampened his ardor, and he took

a shorter road to effect the object, by engaging in irregular practice. Continuing in this course for about a year and a half, his observation and cooler judgment rectified his earlier, and as he thought unwise decision, and he re-commenced study, and went into the regular practice in Oneida county. After continuing in practice a few years, he abandoned it, and went into the drug and other kinds of business for several years, probably supposing wealth and influence were attainable in this channel in a shorter period of time. He was doubtless mistaken in this, for his efforts were not a success; and after some years he returned to his first love and went West, and engaged in practice in St. Louis; after which he went to Boston, Mass., where he is now engaged in a lucrative practice, more particularly in the specialty of Gynecology. He is a member of the Medical Society of Mass.; and a Physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Boston; and has been a delegate of the Massachusetts Medical Society, to the National Medical Association, and was honored by that society, in being elected one of its Vice-Presidents.

James M. Tillapaugh, M.D., was a student in this Academy in the earlier part of the third decade of the Institution. He studied medicine principally in this village, with Dr. Whaley, who afterward removed to Ithaca, where he died. He also studied a short portion of his time with me. He was a person of an active mind, very thorough in research, graduated with honor, and went into a successful practice in the West.

He died last May, in Racine, Wis. He was sick but a few days, and died as many other physicians do, of a worn-out brain. I understand he left a family consisting of a wife and two interesting daughters.

A few persons present may remember a young student by the name of Jas. V. Kendall, who first attended this Institution in 1835 and 6, when the school was kept in the old brick building first erected for an Academy. Also who attended, in the second building erected, in the years '37, '39 and '40.

He commenced the study of medicine in this village, with Dr. Bowen, in the spring of '41, and graduated at Geneva in the fall of '41, where he stayed one year; then removed to Onondaga county, since which, to the present time, he has continued uninterruptedly in the practice of medicine and surgery, except one winter, when his services were demanded, in an easier and more prominent, but less honorable capacity in civil life.

During the period mentioned, he deprived himself of the enjoyments of home and the comforts of civil life, for the space of three years, to take care of the sick and wounded who had volunteered their services to preserve the integrity of our country and the honor of her flag. If he has attained any honor or position in the profession which he selected in his youth for a life's occupation, it is due rather to the partiality of his friends than to any merit possessed by himself.

Frank Everts, M.D., was a native of this town. He was of a good family, and had parents who were willing to do any reasonable thing for their son, to place him in a position for a useful and honorable life. He received his Academic education in this Institution. He commenced the study of medicine in my office, in 1850, graduated in New York, I think in the University, about 1852 or '53. Possessed as he was of more than ordinary capacity, with every impulse of his nature, humane and noble, I foretold for him an honorable and brilliant career, and my expectations suffered no disappointment. After graduation, he settled in Oswego City, where his merits won for him an honorable reputation and lucrative business.

When his country called for his services in the field, he laid aside his business in civil life, for the hardships and exposure of the camp. This was too much for his constitution; his health failed, and he resigned his position in the army and returned to his home to die.

Edward W. Smith, M.D., was a student in this Institution. He took lectures and graduated in Philadelphia. He was an assistant physician in Worcester Insane Asylum; afterward Superintendent of a similar Institution in Philadelphia; and is at this time perfecting his studies in Europe.

Leartus Conner, M.D., who was a teacher in this Academy for two years, in '65-6 and '7, was a graduate of Williams College, in 1865; and a graduate of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1870.

He is now in the successful practice of medicine in Detroit, Mich. He is also a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital; editor of the "Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy;" and the "Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine" in the Detroit Medical College. He has rapidly risen to positions in the profession, which nothing but untiring industry and real merit can attain in so short a space of time.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M.D., who was an early student in this Academy, has a high standing in the profession. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1839. He has been or is at the present time a professor in the Medical Colleges of Berkshire, Mass.; Bowdoin, Maine; and of the University of Michigan. He was Surgeon of Volunteers in a Michigan regiment for six months. His celebrity has gained for him an honorary membership in the Medical Society of New York State, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Nashville, Tenn.

Thus have I hastily sketched the small gleanings I have been able to gather of those physicians who received a portion of their primary education at this Institution. From the facts obtained, the inference is favorable to the discipline of their early education; for they are men, as a class, of whom the community should not be ashamed.

In these sketches, there has been no mention of physicians' labors toward building up and sustaining the Academy. Yet among the most earnest of her supporters have been the physicians located in this and adjoining villages.

Dr. Sardinus Brewster, who lived in East Mexico, a physician whose reputation as a safe and wise counsellor, was more extensive than the county, and whom I remember as an old gentleman visiting his patients all over this region on horseback, was a firm friend and supporter of the school.

Dr. Gardner, who was in active practice here, 40 years ago, was generally an officer of the Institution.

Dr. B. E. Bowen, yet in your midst, has been identified with its interests a large period of its whole history.

I call to mind, also, Dr. Kinne, of New Haven, as a warm friend of the Institution. And I doubt not that physicians of later date, though unfamiliar to me, have been no less interested in its welfare.

Indeed, as a class, physicians are ardently devoted to the cause of education. They appreciate its value to themselves, and to all classes of community. Their labors are made lighter and more agreeable by the diffusion of intelligence among the people.

It is vastly more satisfactory to professionally visit people who appreciate that medicine is a science; that a successful practice is founded on common sense; those who consider it a magical art; who think a seventh son is born a doctor; that a degraded, ignorant, brutish Indian is possessed of knowledge which thousands of years of patient toil and research have failed to attain to; or that a bottle of sweetened water and vile whisky, with a little saffron root and a small quantity of opium, accompanied with a flaming advertisement of its wondrous virtues, with a few certificates of merchants, mechanics, women and fictions, or real D.D.'s, is more potent to eradicate disease than the most powerful drugs of the apothecary in the hands of the most skillful physician.

Looking over the list of the physicians who went out from this school, it will be found that they, like a large proportion of physicians of this country, in their early days, if they did not have to struggle with poverty, at best were not blest with an abundance. This, in many cases, was the cause of their development. Between them and their goal, lay if not almost superhuman, at least great difficulties, which must be conquered or they must fail.

To accomplish this object then, required the cultivation of the virtues of temperance, chastity, economy, industry and perseverance. Possessed of these virtues, with health, and the ordinary blessings of Divine Providence, failure is scarcely possible. The object attained by the class referred to, these virtues were almost assuredly possessed, and make not the physician only, but the man—the man whom it is safe to trust, whatever responsibilities may be placed upon him.

The intelligent physician, then, is a man of influence in his community. People recognize him as a friend and look to him for advice. In many respects, he has the key to the heart, more than any other class of persons, not even excepting the ministry.

And many times he has a key of knowledge, which can fill a household with sunshine, or drown it in the darkness of grief. And oh! how often do his patients feel that he holds in his hands the balance of their life or death; and with God's sufferance, it is often the case. Too much study, or knowledge, or ability, or faithfulness, in regard to those who repose confidence in us, my fellow physicians, is impossible.

And now, a half century has passed since the foundation stones of this Institution were laid. It sprang up when the country was new, but it grew and flourished; and it has more than kept pace with many institutions which were older and of greater promise. It has diffused its light all around this region. Many have come here, and drank from this fountain of learning, and gone away happier and wiser and better for their knowledge.

This Academy had its birth in an auspicious day. Its semi-centennial is co-existent with the last half of our national existence, a period in which great progress has been made in science, art, literature; in every thing, indeed, which

marks the rapid advancement of the human mind.

Thanking the audience for the kindly attention they have given to this hastily constructed address, I will close by expressing my sentiments of to-day, in the repetition of the closing sentences of an address delivered not long since, on a different occasion.

"To have been born in the nineteenth century, in this free country, where are no insuperable obstacles to the full development of every man's powers, and where merit is recognized in any person, no matter how humble his origin or obscure his birth, is cause for great gratitude to the Father of our being. To be permitted to be co-workers with all good beings in the universe, in our sphere, to ameliorate suffering—to elevate the human family—to make our fellow-beings happier and better, is sufficient incentive to stimulate all our activities, while our powers remain, in the good work in which we have chosen to spend our lives."

CENTENNIAL LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1876.

So far very little attention has been paid in this correspondence to the female branch of Uncle Sam's show. It is, perhaps, just as well to reserve some of the best things for the closing letters. The Women's Pavilion is a large structure, erected at a cost of over \$100,000, subscribed by the ladies of the United States and their friends for the purpose of making a special exhibit of the advancement of the women of the world in the industrial and fine arts. The idea was an original one, and the plan was one of great difficulty. The scheme would probably have failed but for the fact that the cause was espoused by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, a lady who claims to be a descendant of Benjamin Franklin, of ample means in her own right, and possessing the entrée to the highest social circles in this country and Europe. Besides these advantages, she is a woman with a powerful, almost masculine, will, and withal a sort of philosophical philanthropist. Austere in carriage and demeanor, critical and severe in judgment, she is not at all lovable or amiable, and her personality, "just such a woman" was needed to make the Women's Pavilion creditable to women, and her work is really a wonder. Upon entering the building we see nothing but the work of women and women at work. There seems to be but one man employed, and he runs the stationary engine that moves the entire machinery of the structure. Within, all is bustle and activity, and every nook and corner is occupied by some article of interest, the work of dainty hands, from the Empress or Queen in her voluntary embroidery room to the poor seamstress who stitches her life away in the garret or cellar. The first objects that attract attention are the beautiful Jacquard looms, operated by young ladies in making carpets, cloths, dress goods, ribbons, corsets, flags, book-machines, velvets, and other useful and ornamental goods. Hundreds of people, mostly females, crowd about these machines all day long, and endeavor to understand their wonderful mechanism, which almost automatically does that perfectly and swiftly which human hands failed to do in all the past centuries. Many are the articles purchased then and there, and if there were ten times as many of the looms running, their product would not supply the demand. Turning about we may witness all sorts of sewing machines. With these, of course, the spectators are more familiar, but the deepest interest is evinced by all. Then we view the girls making up the confections, while others are making the boxes, yet others are filling them and disposing of them all at an advance of twenty per cent. on the ruling rates; but this is voted pardonable, because you are helping the women along.

The ladies in charge are full of that cunning which makes them the help-mates of men *par excellence*, and they have not failed to see the advantage of using the "lever that moves the world," the printing press. Here we see a dozen girls standing up to the printer's rack, picking the types from the boxes just as men do, and clicking them in the composing-sticks, with a proud superiority over the other white trash who have to sew for a living. The types are all set, galley proof read and corrected and made up into the forms of the *New Century*, all by feminine hands, and then the paper is printed on a cylinder press tended and fed by girls. The articles for this paper are all written by women, and some of them evince literary talent of the highest order. Altogether this newspaper is a credit to the women who got it up. Hundreds of copies of this journal are sold every day right from the press where it is printed, and the income from this source alone must be considerable.

In art the specimens are few, but very fine, embracing some oil and water color paintings, drawings, photographs, sculpture and casts in plaster and clay. Some of the latter are very fine, and show that our American female artists take the lead even in Italy, the home of art. Next in importance is the special display of the royal school of art needlework, the fruit of the toil of Queen Victoria, the

royal princess, and the higher nobility of England. This splendid collection was forwarded by the Queen expressly for the Women's Pavilion, and merits the closest scrutiny. Here we find many ladies lingering, some doubting their own eyes until they see the indisputable evidences written by the royal ladies themselves. Then pour forth the expressions of admiration for the magnanimity of the regal needlewomen who could thus stoop to help their poorer sisters along with this display of their handiwork. It is needless to say that all of the articles are of the finest fabric and made with the greatest care, many of them being beautiful beyond description, while others are made plain enough to be useful. There are some interesting articles sent on by the Empress of Brazil, but she did not hear of the ladies' special scheme in time to forward such a collection as she would have desired. She purchased a great many articles and paid for them in advance, leaving them here until the close of the Exhibition, according to the rules. It is scarcely necessary to say that there are grand exhibits of made-up dress goods, ladies' underwear, hosiery and shoes, all made by female hands, and all challenging admiration. But the lace ought to be mentioned, for they are very rich and attractive. Those styles fashionable in our grandmothers' times are shown along with the finest of modern bonnet and valencienne, the costly compositions being arranged in the cases upon white and colored papers so as to show their fineness of texture and perfection of finish.

Then there are shawls, mantillas and cloaks of every description, and near by the most elegant assortment of furs, with just enough jewelry to convince you that girls can make it as handsome, as brilliant and as delicate as men. Woman as a teacher is here exhibited nobly. From the novel kindergarten to the model normal school we have plaster drawings, together with many improved appliances and systems explained or developed by means of models. Only a tithe of the attractions in this pavilion have been here alluded to. The visitor will find hundreds of cases that attract attention and repay scrutiny which cannot even be enumerated here.

The fireman's parade on Thursday was one of the big displays of the season and attracted an immense concourse of people to witness it. Much interest has centered in the rowing regatta the past two weeks, the most noteworthy event connected therewith being the defeat of the famous London Rowing Club, in the four-oared race, by the Beverwyks, of Albany. It was a grand triumph for American oarsmen. The Yale club would undoubtedly have beaten the Britons on the previous day, but for the latter's tactics in running them to the shore to avoid a foul. The attendance at the exhibition is now very large, reaching nearly 50,000 daily admissions, and the new plan of charging only 25 cents Saturdays works admirably, bringing out

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A Centennial Hymn.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1876.

ANGIE A. FULLER.

God of ages, Head of Nations,
Humbly bowing at Thy feet
We with grateful adoration,
Will Thy holy name repeat,
Then in righteous triumph rising,
We will tell the wondering world,
How Thine arm has kept our banner,
For a hundred years unfurled.

Savage tribes have fled before us,
Fled in fear and wild dismay,
To the wilderness, or desert,
Followed close by hosts of prey.
Prairies have become vast cities,
Forests, fruitful fields and bowers;
Lofty mountains and vast deserts,
Highways strewn with wondrous flowers.

Bravely scorned all oppression,
Scorning likewise to oppress;
Holding freedom a possession,
Without which no soul is blessed;
Making liberty our goddess,
Linking close her name with Thine,
We, at duty's call, have freely
Measured out life's crimson wine.

With progression for our motto,
Onward with a steady pace,
Though great mountains towered before us,
Or, on ocean's trackless space
We have pressed, till foes admiring,
Offered the fraternal hand,
Pledging honor and allegiance
To our laws and to our land.

Where ere while was but a handful,
Asking mercy, offering praise,
Millions now are proudly gathered,
Talking of the bygone days;
Joining with triumphant voices,
And with eyes suffused with tears,
Telling how Thy hand has led us
Forward for a hundred years.

Grandly speeds along the chorus,
Wafted by the summer breeze,
Echoed by the hills and valleys,
Rocks and waters, fields and trees,
Bugle's notes and drums loud clatter,
Cannon's boom, and musket's roar,
Blending with our myriad voices,
Sound our triumph o'er and o'er.

Being fully proved, the nation,
Making Thee its God and Lord,
Will attain the state and station
Promised in Thy holy word.
Fondly gazing on our banner
While all earth and heaven bless,
We commend to Thee our country
For all coming hundred years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from the Venerable Deaf-mute,
Thomas Brown.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Sept. 10, 1876.
DEAR EDITOR:—My wife and self are spending a month visiting our old friends and enjoying the sea breezes of Martha's Vineyard. We are stopping with my brother-in-law, Captain F. C. Smith, who is sheriff, and has charge of the county jail of Dukes county. This jail, which has contained but two prisoners so far this year, now has its cells all emptied. We expect to visit this week among friends, some of whom are subscribers to the JOURNAL, at Chilmark, eighteen miles distant from here. I may deliver a lecture for the deaf-mutes of Chilmark next Sunday, and perhaps shall inform the readers of the JOURNAL, how the Society is progressing which I formed there last year.

Yesterday we enjoyed a clam bake party at Katama, on the beach. Last Wednesday evening I met my esteemed friends, George Homer and Job Turner, at the Quincy House in Boston. Mr. Turner is looking hale and hearty, and feels anxious to again become engaged in teaching. Being known as a very successful teacher, and as he has adorned the profession for several years in Virginia, I think he is entitled to a position in some deaf-mute institution.

For some time past I have been enjoying the society of my only son and his bride at my house. They left last Monday for Flint, Mich., to resume the duties of teachers in the Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In regard to the Industrial Home for Deaf-mutes, I think it will prove to be of much practical worth to the needy and dependent deaf-mutes of New England.

In due time my subscription to your very interesting paper will be renewed. May success and long life be vouchsafed to the DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL.

Yours truly,

THOMAS BROWN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Netes.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11, 1876.
DEAR EDITOR:—On Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., Mr. Joe H. Vance delivered a very able sermon before the deaf-mutes at St. John's church, in this city, when, at the conclusion of the lecture, their true and tried friend, Mr. John Barriock, arose, and after stating the brief history of the church, and congratulating the members for their good will towards each other and their steadfastness in the cause of morality, said the time had at length come when he deemed it proper to resign his position as manager of the church. Mr. Joe H. Vance, who is also one of the managers, immediately followed Mr. Barriock. After calling the attention of those present to the untiring efforts and unabated zeal of the latter gentleman in establishing and carrying on, for their exclusive benefit, a meeting wherein they could hope to improve their moral and intellectual condition, and cultivate, to a great extent, their moral sentiments, he also resigned his position. The above resignations having been duly accepted, the deaf-mutes, with Mr. E. Louwaine as temporary chairman, immediately appointed a committee of three to select some suitable person to manage the society. The committee reported in favor of Mr. Robert McGregor. The report was unanimously adopted. A committee of three

was then chosen to draft resolutions expressive of regret at the action of the managers, and also to tender them the thanks of the deaf-mutes for the many arduous duties they had so ably performed. The committee met on Friday, Sept. 8th, and prepared the resolutions, to be read at the next meeting.

On the 10th inst. there was a meeting of deaf-mutes to hear the sermon delivered by Mr. Samuel Freeman, one of the students of the National Deaf-mute College. About forty deaf-mutes attended. I believe it is the largest number on record in the history of the church. After the sermon, Mr. E. Louwaine, the acting manager, introduced Mr. Robert McGregor to the audience. Mr. McGregor said he was very much pleased to accept the nomination, and promised to discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

The resolutions of thanks to Messrs. Barriock and Vance were intended to be read for approval, but it was unavoidably postponed till next week, and I will send you a copy of them for publication.

Among the audience I noticed Messrs. Geo. Frybarger and David Broker, of Connersville, Ind.; and Milton Van Dyke.

You will please find enclosed the names and addresses of twelve subscribers I have obtained for your most excellent paper.

EX-NEW YORKER.

Philadelphia Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1876.
EDITOR JOURNAL:—On the 27th of August last, your correspondent with his wife and little daughter, took a ferry boat across the noble and beautiful Delaware river for Camden. After landing, we went directly to Mr. A. B. Carlin's house and rang the bell, which was answered by his young and blooming daughter, who ushered us into the cozy parlor; from thence we went into the sitting-room and there found Messrs. Carlin and Loew, and Professors Hoge and Johnson of the Alabama Deaf-mute Institution. After a while, Messrs. John D. Zeigler and H. W. Guss came in, and we had a nice time discussing the topics of the day.

The boarders at Mr. Carlin's told me that they were well satisfied with the comforts afforded at his house, and, in fact, they were as much as they could expect. We were all invited to take tea with our kind and liberal-hearted host and hostess, who could have done no better than to minister to our sharp appetites in the manner in which they did.

Mr. Loew said he came to this city last June from Vienna. He went immediately to see Mr. Goshen, the Director-General of the Centennial Commission, who was shown by him about his factory at the time of the Vienna Exposition, and knew him by sight. He gave him a complimentary ticket, good from June 30th to Sept. 30th inclusive. A large manufacturer of fancy morocco goods in this city, came to see Mr. Goshen, and told him what kind of ready-made, fancy morocco goods he sought to find of a better grade of goods than his own, but he failed to find any at the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Goshen gave an account of his visit at the Vienna Exposition, and pronounced Mr. Loew to be the best manufacturer of morocco goods. Being informed of his whereabouts in this city, the manufacturer above mentioned offered him forty dollars a week to superintend the work a year, but he was sharp enough not to sign the agreement. After a long hesitation, Mr. Loew consented to be engaged as long as he can spare the time. I hope you will see him some day before he returns to his home.

John D. Zeigler, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Deaf-mute Institution, moved from Carlisle, Pa., to this city, last year, and intends to live here. He works at a branch of shoemaking in a large shoe factory. Many of his friends may be glad to hear of his whereabouts. On the 3d of this month, there was a large attendance at St. Stephen's Church, among whom were Prof. Houdysell, of the Indiana Deaf-mute Institution, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the matron of the Ohio Institution, to witness the service conducted by Prof. H. W. Syle.

Prof. Syle announced that deaf-mute services would be held every Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, and that the Deaf-mute Literary Association would meet every Thursday evening at 7:45. The church is situated on Tenth between Market and Chestnut streets, and the rooms in which the Literary Association meet are in the rear of the church.

The annual meeting of the Ohio order of deacons will take place on the 8th of October next. The deaf-mute residents of this city have learned to love and respect him since he came to live here, and think that he is highly qualified for that order. May God bless him. Let many deaf-mutes from all parts of the country come and see the first order of confirmation to a deaf-mute, conferred upon him, at least the first in this country.

The Literary Association had its doors opened for the season on the 7th of this month, and among the many present your correspondent noticed Professors Tillinghast and Dudley, (the latter a hearing man), of the North Carolina Institution, Halse of the Ohio Institution, and Reid of the Nebraska Institution, and Messrs. Johnson, and R. Henney, of New York city; A. J. Andrews of North Carolina, W. Bentz and B. Jannis of York, Pa.; H. Pettick of Pittsford, Pa.; D. Leedom, of Washington Co., Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Flora Jones, of New York city. In compliance with Mr. Loew's request for a special notice to the deaf-mutes of this country Mr. A. B. Carlin explained to the meeting that in Europe several organizations of committees have been perfected for the purpose of collecting funds in aid of a suitable memorial to the venerated Abbe de l'Epée, who originated the

French system of education for deaf-mutes in 1778. It is desired that the memorial shall be erected in 1878, in which year the International Exhibition will take place at Paris, thus making it a centennial memorial to him. As this system of instruction has been introduced into this country, it is hoped that the deaf-mutes of the United States and Canada will generously contribute to the object. Prof. Tillinghast was introduced by Mr. Cullingworth, the President of the Association, to speak of what he saw in the Centennial buildings, and then Prof. Reid to narrate several incidents in his life that occurred on his way from England to the National Deaf-mute College, who also congratulated the society which he had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with six years ago, upon its present prosperity.

ECLIPSE.

The Central New York Institution.

We have commenced the fall term in good earnest. Pupils have been arriving in numbers more or less numerous since Sept. 6th, opening day, until at this date we have sixty-nine, of whom thirteen are new. The maximum for the academic year will probably be one hundred.

We have leased another house. It is the one whom visitors of previous times will recognize as the white frame building adjoining the brick house. The Institution parlor, principal's office and apartments, and officers' refectory are in this building, and it thus takes the place of the brick house in being the Institution proper. Our lodging accommodations are considerably increased by this addition it is true, but it may as well be understood once for all that until our new building is built and ready for occupancy, we shall have abundant company and no room to the end of the chapter.

The Institution is not much over a year old yet, it has given some impetus to building in its vicinity, which in these hard times should not be lost sight of. When we first came here, and took the brick house, the land on which two of our other houses are built, was a first-class cow pasture. Some genius, having faith in our representations that we would grow evidently, went to work and built a house, which, no sooner did we propose leasing than was negotiated by another house, which we took also, and were glad of the chance. The house we took this fall was not built specially for us, but we made the occupants move, and now they talk of building themselves a new structure somewhere in town. A gentleman, owner of land adjoining the two structures previously noted, is just now putting up a couple of additional buildings, hoping, we suppose, that we will take them also. We really don't know about that.

The routine of things go on about the same as last year, and at this writing there is nothing special to note. Our wants are many it is true, but Principal Nelson is alive to every one of them, and if all are not supplied in time, it will not be for lack of any energy or zeal on his part.

The force of officers is the same as last year; all are working with a will, with excellent energy and health.

C. S. M.

Rome, Sept. 16th, 1876.

Drowned.

A DEAF-MUTE'S WATERY GRAVE.

On Monday George Logan, a deaf and dumb boy, residing with his parents, at No. 161 Eagle street, Brooklyn, left his home and wandered away. As he did not return home by nightfall, his parents became alarmed, and a search through the neighborhood was made, but without success. The anxious parents returned home after several hours of weary search, but it was certain that the search for their missing son was not to be abandoned.

Subsequently word was sent to Captain Rhodes of the Seventh Police Precinct, and he telegraphed a description of the lad, but the wires brought no information, which would satisfy the distressed parents. Search was then made along the South Side railroad, and the Flushing and Long Island railroad, both roads lie within a dozen blocks from Eagle street. No trace of the whereabouts of the missing boy were to be found. The parents returned to their home, and the lonely night was spent among the friends who had assembled around to comfort the parents. Captain Rhodes despatched a posse of police to search for the lad but without success.

All hopes were being given up as to his whereabouts, and it was on Wednesday following when word was sent to the police that the body of a drowned boy was lying in the Newton creek, at the foot of Oakland street. The ambulance was telegraphed for and arrived at the station house in time to convey Captain Rhodes to the place. The captain with the ambulance, and the correspondent of the JOURNAL alighted, and the body was immediately wrapped up and taken to station house. Word was sent to the distressed parents of the missing boy to call and examine the body. They arrived at the station house, and identified the body as that of their son, George Logan. The father and mother wept bitterly upon recognizing their son. Captain Rhodes and your correspondent were moved to tears. Captain Rhodes telegraphed to Coroner Nolan, who arrived and viewed the body. A jury was impaneled, and the following verdict was rendered: "We find that George Logan, a deaf and dumb boy, came to his death by accidental drowning, in Newton Creek, on the 13th."

The body was given to the parents who took it home and dressed it for burial. It is said that the boy was seen wandering about the creek by some working men, but they did not pay any attention to his movements. He evidently lost his hold and fell into the creek, which is some 25 feet deep, and was drowned

before assistance could reach him. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 161 Eagle street, Brooklyn.

AGRIPPA.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1876.

Pensioning Teachers.

"Newspaper readers generally get interested in reading controversies while editors generally get disgusted to print them."

It can plainly be seen that "Natty Bumpo" has from the beginning to the end misunderstood my idea of pensioning our superannuated teachers, and the very few hints I gave him were scarcely understood. I simply said in my first letter that, "A good idea has struck me to the effect that the Board of Directors of every Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the State should introduce, by one way or another, a measure providing for the establishment of a system of pensions for our superannuated teachers in the deaf and dumb institutions and also set aside a fund for such male teachers as have served in the institutions for an aggregate period of thirty years, or female teachers (if still single) who have served some twenty-five years, shall, on retiring from service, receive an annual pension amounting to not less than one-third of the salary they received during the last year of service."

Now, I question "Natty Bumpo" if a pension of one-third of the salary of a teacher would not be better than not a cent after retiring from service? The soldiers and sailors receive a just pension because they laid down their lives to save our country; our teachers lay down their lives to save the country by disciplining the young Philistines, and a just pension, such as one-third of the salary would compensate them for their labors when worn out in old age.

"Natty Bumpo" said, "Who, for example, but a dunce could commit such a blunder as to suppose that in saying he cannot be a teacher, I (Natty Bumpo) meant that he wanted to be one? To make it simple enough for his comprehension, I (Natty Bumpo) will simply put it into this, he is not a teacher, which is the same in meaning."

It is a pity for "Natty Bumpo" to say that he cannot be a teacher simply means he is not a teacher. Of course he is not a teacher means he is not but he can be one in years to come; but he cannot be a teacher, means he can not and will not be one in years to come. A competent person, fully versed in grammar, would imagine "Natty Bumpo" to be the dunce himself, when he declares that "he can not be a teacher, and he is not a teacher," is the same in meaning.

For instance, should Mr. A. and Mr. B. be walking and should meet Mr. C. and Mr. A. say to Mr. B. "Mr. C is my friend, he is not a teacher." To this Mr. B. would fully acknowledge that Mr. C is not a teacher but can be one; but should Mr. A. say to Mr. B. "Mr. C is my friend, he cannot be a teacher." To this Mr. B. would understand that Mr. C cannot be a teacher for reasons plainly shown. There is a wide distinction between *is not* and *cannot*—the word *is* simply implies that which is now while *cannot* plainly shows will and never.

When the idea struck "Natty Bumpo" to the effect that I could not be a teacher, the same idea was never in my mind, and I never had the impudence to think that I could be one. Now, I have the honor and highest authority to say that I can qualify for such a position, but I say this by no means of egotism or self-praising. "Natty Bumpo" acknowledges that there are more "sticks" in the institutions than is necessary, who are not even fit for a laborer's position. While I say this I have not the least idea to boast of the position I now hold, which is far better and more honored than a teacher's position, which is merely a "stiff to the State." I hope that "Natty Bumpo" or any one else will not dip their fingers into the above and declare that I have had the boldness to say that I am qualified for such a position; but I hope, and I am confident that all who read this, will bear in mind I ask to be excused for saying that I am qualified simply because I want to show "Natty Bumpo" that I am well qualified for a position of that kind.

When I gave my first suggestion I looked forward for a fair reply; but when "Natty Bumpo's" letter appeared, the main point in question, that drove me to give him a hint, was to the effect that I wanted him to drop all personal points and insults, as long as my suggestion had influence in itself, and as long as my pensioning had remarks to it. But "Natty Bumpo" undoubtedly missed the first, not to use such personal points as a side issue of my suggestion, and when I said in my answer that his remarks were neither instructive nor entertaining, I simply meant that his personal insults were not wanted. After the publication of my second letter I thought that "Natty Bumpo" would keep out of his old ruts of using personal insults, but he, less judicious, sent another reply giving a like insult. Now I would like "Natty Bumpo" to settle the controversy. If he can not keep on the right side of the fence, and not jump on the wrong one and use more personal attacks to my suggestion as he has done as a side issue.

A word to "Action" who headed his article "One for Equality" making a glowing tribute to a like measure as that of his subordinate "Natty Bumpo," and who, having nothing to say, comes up in this fashion, "that absurd reasoning brought forward by 'Lytton Bulwer' to pension teachers, is nothing but a ridiculous idea, emanating from the brains of some insane scribbler who has nothing else to do but expound his misguided philosophy to those who do not wish to be troubled with it."

This is fairly a side issue, and by the usage of the above, one is led to believe that the writer is himself an insane scribbler. His mere opinion shows that I am talking nonsense. If "Action,"

don't want to be troubled as he intimates, I shall be pleased to let him stop writing, and I shall be glad if he will stop, as his remarks are only a question which makes one laugh at his usage. I have always done right by coming out with a suggestion only to have an interesting controversy or a good reasoning on the opposite side. But persons like "Natty Bumpo" and "Action," both of whom I am certain I know and for whom I am always on the lookout for their excitement in giving opinions, are poor writers, and if they cannot give a good reasoning on an opposition, let them keep aloof from the press, but it is certain that they never want to keep away, and so they come out with childish attacks in place of good reasons. Now, if both "Natty Bumpo" and "Action" cannot make a better point than they have in their former letters, they can drop the whole matter, for I am determined not to answer a person who uses personal insults in place of good ideas, and before putting an end to this, I would like to inform all concerned that I do not want any more of their mixed medicines.

LYTTON BULWER.

PARISH.

Last Sunday evening there was a Sabbath-school concert at the church. These concerts are held the first Sunday evening in each month, Rev. W. H. Hall, Superintendent.

Potatoes are a light crop, and are selling at 60 cents per bushel. Buckwheat is also light. Potatoes and buckwheat, the poor man's dependence, will be somewhat compensated for by having an increased quantity of Indian corn and apples.

Last Thursday evening there was a Tilden reform meeting at the town hall. Addresses were delivered by Hon. A. N. Ludington and a Mr. Hahn, of Syracuse. We were told to vote the democratic ticket and be happy. Some, however, doubted of happiness coming in that direction. That we need reform in government, will be readily admitted, and Hayes and Tilden have both promised it. The history of this government has invariably shown that great reforms have come from new political parties. Old parties are not reform parties. They live upon what they have done, not what they are now doing.

Parish, Sept. 16th, 1876.

Centennial Christian Homes.

This arrangement to provide for Centennial visitors good accommodations at low rates in private families is proving quite a success. By letter or in person, from five hundred to one thousand persons are daily seeking for assignment to a home. As accommodations are thus offered for twenty thousand people, churches, Sunday-schools, and other large parties are being provided for in houses adjacent to each other. Near one thousand of these homes are along the steam car routes by which the Exposition is reached in from ten to twenty minutes for about eight cents.

As prices for board range from \$5 to \$14 a week, and from \$1 to \$2.50 a day, all classes are suited, and the comforts and conveniences of a home enjoyed. Rev. Edwin M. Long superintends this movement. Apply by letter or in person at his office, S. E. Corner of Twelfth and Berks streets, Philadelphia, Penn. The office is directly east of the Exhibition—is open day and night, and can be easily reached by street cars from any depot.

The Plowing Match.

It has been several years since our Agricultural Society has had a trial of plows in the field, and perhaps never had anything like a thorough test until this year. It was duly announced that the Society would give three cash prizes to the plow doing the best work with the lightest draft. There were not so many entries as desirable, yet there were enough to make it interesting; and the large number of farmers present to witness the trial showed that the Society did a wise thing in having a plowing match, with the proper instruments to test the draft.

The trial took place on the farm of Mr. Newton Hall. The land was green sward, and very dry; so it was really difficult to do good work. Each team had to plow one eighth of an acre. (The T. H. Austin, of New Haven; and D. H. Trimble, of Palermo; all good, practical men, in whom all had confidence.) The following plows were entered for the contest: The Robinson Chilled, of Syracuse; the Oliver Chilled; the Champion of Mexico; and a Jefferson county Steel Plow. The result of the draft test was as follows:

Robinson Chilled, to turn 100 cubic in, 588 lbs.
Champion Mexico, " " " " 535 " "
Steel Plow, " " " " 459 " "
Oliver Chilled, No. 40, " " " 437 " "
Oliver Chilled, No. "E," " " " 426 "

The diploma for best plowing with lightest draft was awarded to the Oliver Chilled, Mr. E. H. Gillett, plowman; the first cash prize was also awarded to the Oliver Chilled, Mr. L. Kimball, of the County farm, plowman. The second cash prize was awarded to the Champion of Mexico (manufactured by R. Bews, of this village), and the third cash prize to the Jefferson County Steel Plow.

B. S. Stone & Co., of this village, are agents for the Oliver Chilled Plow.

To Coopers.

I will sell Turned Heading for apple bbls. at 34c. per set, and flour bbl. Heading proportionately low, at my Mill at the Stone Quarry. Heading always on hand. W. R. ADAMS.
Mexico, Aug. 22, 1876. 43-6w

Another Excursion to Philadelphia.

Captains F. D. Waugh and H. C. Thompson, of Oswego, have completed arrangements for an excursion to Philadelphia over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. A special train will leave Oswego, Monday, Sept. 25th, at 9:00 A. M., which will connect at Syracuse with the through Centennial train, arriving at Philadelphia at 3:45 P. M. Tickets for the round trip are to be sold at \$9, and will be good to return on any train of the above road within 30 days. This affords an excellent opportunity to visit the Centennial at very reasonable rates and one can remain as long as he pleases. The management of the excursion is guaranteed by the officers of the above railroad company. We understand that quite a number from this place are going upon this excursion.

Those who wish to secure lodgings in advance, we are informed, can do so by applying to Rev. E. M. Long, corner of Twelfth and Berk streets; B. C. Wheeler, 649 North Fifteenth street, and A. Frey, 3339 Woodland avenue. Those who wish to return by way of New York can do so by paying \$1 extra.

Tickets may be had at E. L. Huntington's store, or of C. L. Webb. It is desired that tickets be procured at once.

News of the Week.

Lucius Robinson, of Chemung, was nominated for Governor by the second democratic convention at Saratoga, Wednesday.

The American Team won the International Rifle Match, with a total score of 3,126, leading the Irish Team 29 points, the Scotch and Australian Teams each 64 points, and the Canadian Team 203 points.

A portion of the roofs of the Main exhibition building and Machinery Hall were blown away by the storm of Sunday, and many exhibits injured, the American and English suffering most.

The Centennial Trophy was presented to the American Rifle Team, at Gilmore's Garden, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Gen. Crook's expedition has destroyed an Indian village, and captured a large lot of stores.

General Terry's forces have broken up, and, with the exception of the Twenty-second and Sixteenth infantry, are en route for home; the subjection of the Sioux is thus indefinitely postponed.

Negroes of Aiken county, South Carolina, are charged with tearing up railroad tracks and interfering with the movement of trains, as the result of an attempt to arrest two of their number for assaulting a white woman.

Bishop Jones, of the Methodist Church, died at New York, Monday.

The czar has given Prince Milan three million rubles, and a large body of Cossacks is ready to enter Serbia.

The steamship Rebecca Clyde, of Wilmington, has been wrecked and thirteen lives lost.

The trial of Babcock and Somerville began in Washington, Tuesday; both plead not guilty.

Tweed is imprisoned in Fort Castro de Vigo, Spain.

Hostilities are suspended in Turkey by order of the Sultan until the 25th inst.

A Card.

I desire in this way to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who so generously ministered to my necessities during my severe illness in this place.

I was indeed a "stranger in a strange land," being over one thousand miles from home; yet I found many "good Samaritans" who rendered me very necessary and most liberal assistance.

I cannot refrain from making mention of at least some of those to whom I owe a debt of gratitude. To the Masonic brotherhood (grand brotherhood), who, with the assistance of a few others, so generously paid all my expenses; to Dr. Johnson for his professional services, which were almost without remuneration. I can truly say that a more attentive physician, a larger hearted man, and as far as I am able to judge, a more skillful physician than Dr. Johnson I have never met.

I wish also to mention the proprietors of that excellent hotel, the "Empire House," who did all in their power to make me comfortable, and at the most reasonable rates.

Also Reva, Messrs. Hayden and family, among whom was my most attentive and skillful nurse, Mr. Emory. All of whom, by the blessing of God, were the means of my being able to soon to begin my year's work at Auburn Theological Seminary.

Gratefully,

P. S. HULBERT.

The St. James.

The new Base Burning Parlor Heater, called the "St. James," which was exhibited at our County Fair, last week, by J. N. Collins & Co., of Oswego, was very much admired by all who saw it, not only for its beauty, but for its superior qualities. It is made on the most approved principles, and cannot fail to become a very popular stove. One need only examine it to be convinced of its superiority. Among its other improvements is the grate, which is so arranged that, by a single turn of about five inches with the shaker, it can be brought up close to the fire pot, or lowered down 13 inches to rake off cinders, combining the advantages of a close fire pot in saving of coal, with the conveniences of a clinkerless grate. This grate alone is said to be worth the price of the stove in the saving of fuel.

E. S. Griffin, of Masonville, Iowa, is visiting his father and friends in this village.

DECEASED.

—Mrs. C. E. Humphries left last Monday for a visit to Iowa.

—Dr. George P. Johnson is visiting the Centennial. He went alone.

—A waterproof cape, found in this village, can be had by the owner's applying at this office.

—Conant & Son's furniture manufactory at Camden, was totally burned last Sunday.

—The Democratic Town Committee for the town of New Haven are Messrs. Hewitt, Granger and Barker.

—The Pulaski Cheese Factory sold its cheese, on Monday, to J. Hoos, of this village, for 11c. per lb.

—Herbert Porter, of Chicago, is visiting his parents in this town. We are glad to see him looking so well.

—On the first page of this week's issue will be found the address delivered by Dr. James V. Kendall at the Semi-centennial.

—Rev. Gardner Baker, of Watertown, who many years ago preached in this village, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church last Sunday.

—Mr. J. H. Turner, who lived in this town some fifteen years since, now of North Fairfield, Ohio, is spending a few days with friends in this vicinity.

—The State Board of Equalization has fixed Oswego county as follows: Assessors' valuation, \$15,895,726; equalized valuation, \$18,450,989; increase over previous year, \$1,677,362.

—Melvin F. Stephens, the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Sessions, having found himself ineligible, has declined, and Edmund Potter has been nominated by

NORTH VOLNEY.

Died, in North Volney, Sept. 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Sikes, in the 93d year of her age. She had long been a resident of this place, and the oldest person in this vicinity. The good deeds performed by this excellent woman in the nearly ninety-three years of her earthly pilgrimage can scarcely be estimated. She had long been an exemplary member of the Baptist church. On the first days of autumn the patient sufferer, after a distressing illness, passed through the golden gate into the immortal country, and has no doubt heard the welcome words, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." May the mantle of peace and sweet charity which she extended to all, fall upon the bereaved family. The remains of the deceased, in a long and solemn procession, were conveyed from her late residence to the North Volney cemetery.

The other evening a happy event occurred at the residence of Mr. A. Allen. It was the marriage of his daughter to a young man named Abbot.

"The dry spell" continues yet; the wells and springs are lowering, and the roads are terribly dusty.

A farmer in this vicinity has on his premises a squash vine, the aggregate length of whose growth is two hundred and seventy-nine feet. The main vine measures about eighty-five feet.

EVEN.

North Volney, Sept. 11, 1876.

Make Sunday Pleasant.

If we would avoid the extreme to which even the Church is running in disregard of the Sabbath, we must make it in reality the day of all the week the best to every member of the family. Let worldly care be thrown aside, and the waking little ones be greeted with a more than usual cheery smile and pleasant word. Let the morning worship have the most interesting Scripture reading and the most exultant psalm. Have the choicest in the new book or the religious paper laid aside for that day. Let the best in the pantry be upon the table at dinner. Let God's handiwork be shown in the foliage and flowers and fruits. Make it a bright, delightful day in church, in Sunday-school, in the home. If there be a piano or organ, gather the family about it and sing the songs of Zion—not including "Hark from the tombs." The fact is, if we would preserve our Sabbath, we have got to repair the mischief done to it by our well-meaning but mistaken ancestors, and show to our children that we enjoy triumphantly this day which God made for himself and us.

In this, as in all else, the substance. If we were left in youth upon the outer husks, let us see to it that our children shall eat the sweet kernel. And, above all, let no pleasant flower or wholesome fruit be monopolized in the interests of sin, so that if our children would have it they must waste it in the mire for it. Plant it in the home garden; gather it under the home roof.—*Christian at Work.*

The Christian while he holds to, is held by the cross.

Now is the time to carry your right arm in a sling if you don't want it shook off by aspiring candidates.—*Easton Free Press.*

Dentistry at Half Price.

Dr. Williamson is doing dental work at the following half prices: Extracting teeth, 25 cts.; filling, 50 cts.; the very best artificial teeth, \$10 a set. All work warranted. He has the Liquid Gas and latest improvements. Parlors, 7 & 8 Arcade, East Bridge St., Oswego, N. Y., 46th.

We desire to call attention to the No Boiling Preparation which we are selling. People that have used it once at wash will use it every time afterwards. It nearly saves the price of a bottle in wood at a week's washing, and a bottle will last eight weeks' wash for six persons, and no fire used. In these times it should be used as a matter of economy, as about 400 per cent. is saved, and no lady can well do without it.

COBB BROS.

NOTICE, NOTICE.—We desire all persons indebted to us to settle either in cash or by note, in 10 days. Our friends have been very accommodating in this respect. Please observe the notice, and make either arrangement with us.

COBB BROS.

A Few Things that We Know.

We know that a disordered stomach or liver produces more suffering than any other cause. We know that very few physicians are successful in their treatment of these disorders. We know that Dr. Carter's Radical Cure will, without the shadow of a doubt, almost immediately relieve and permanently cure all these distressing symptoms. We know of thousands who are willing to testify that what we say is true to the letter. We know that if you will give it a fair trial you will let us add your name to the "cloud of witnesses." Will you give it a trial, and do it now? Trial size only 25c. Sold by E. L. Huntington, Druggist, Mexico, N. Y. Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25c. Try it.

Mexico Hayes and Wheeler Club.

Regular meeting of the Mexico Hayes and Wheeler Club, at their rooms at Empire Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, at 7:30. Lovers of Republican form of government, fill the Hall.

Mrs. Temple

Has now opened her stock of fall millinery. Call and examine before purchasing. She respectfully asks all who are indebted to her to call and pay soon.

A NEW PREPARATION OF OATMEAL OR AVENA.—This is the only preparation of Oatmeal that has the bitter taste entirely taken out; and, as a nutritive food for dyspeptics, has no equal. Introduced here by Dr. Bradbury, who is a sufficient guarantee for its medicinal qualities. Try a sample. Costs but little.

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Flour—Flour—Flour, \$300.00 worth sold a month at COBB BROS.

MARTYRS TO SALT RHEUM, Rejoice! The persistent use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will cure you. Use it instead of the greasy ointments and astringent washes with which you have heretofore stimulated the disease. It is clean, safe and speedy.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with sour stomach, sick headache, habitual constiveness, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c? No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, John C. Taylor, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. For 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Oswego County Teachers' Institute.

The Oswego County Teachers' Institute, conducted by Dr. F. S. Jewell, (as assisted by Prof. S. A. Ellis, of Rochester), will be held in Pulaski, commencing Oct. 2, 1876, and continuing two weeks. Good board in private families can be obtained at fifty cents per day. Teachers will find it greatly to their advantage to attend the Institute throughout the entire session, both by way of improvement and encouragement which will be shown them in their examination. No examination of teachers will be held at the Institute.

R. SIMPSON, JR.,
F. H. BERRY,
J. W. LADD,
Committee.

SATURDAY, SATURDAY.—We shall have a load, in bulk, of this fine steam refined salt, to retail by the bushel, for packing pork, or for dairy use. See a sample in the store. You can get it by the lb. or by the bushel. White and clean as snow.

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Full silver trimmed Single Harness for \$20, at Pruyn's.

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The following are the prices for coal:
Anthracite and Lackawanna Coal.
GRATE, 5.45
EGG, 5.60
STOVE, 6.10
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CHARCOAL, (per bushel), 2.25
Blacksmith's Coal always on hand.
Our coal is as clean as any in the market, and warranted to give satisfaction or no pay.
All coal must be paid for when delivered.
Office in the Express office at J. G. Bellard's Grocery.

W. PENFIELD.

Mexico Academy.

Fall Term

OPENS

Tuesday, Aug. 29.

COBB BROS.

Special facilities are afforded for instruction in all the branches taught in the best institutions of this State.

For rooms, circulars, &c., apply to

CHAS. E. HAVENS, Principal.

Or LEWIS MILLER, Mexico, June 26, 1876.

A RUSH TO THE

Centennial Grocery

Where will be found a large and good assortment of

Fresh Family Groceries.

By fair dealing I hope to receive

a share of public patronage.

J. W. LAWTON.

Mexico, May 23, 1876

30-y

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RETAIL PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED:
Flour, (retail) \$6.75, red \$7.25, white \$8.00
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Middlings, 1/2 ton, 1.22
Corn, 1/2 ton, 1.05
Oats, 1/2 ton, 30 to 35

PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE:

Butter, 20 to 25
Loose Butter, 18 to 20
Cheese, 9 to 11
Lard, 15
Eggs, 10 to 12
Beef 1/2 lb, 10 to 12
Beef 1/4 cwt, 10 to 12
Mutton, 1/2 cwt, 10 to 12
Pork, 1/2 barrel, retail, 10 to 12
Pork 1/2 cwt, 10 to 12
Apples, (dried), 1/2 lb, 10 to 12
Hams, 1/2 lb, 10 to 12
Dried Poultry, 1/2 lb, 10 to 12
Potatoes, 1/2 bush, 10 to 12
Beef Hides, per lb, 3 to 4

Housekeepers Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, Winter, \$1.50; Spring, \$1.65.
Kerosene oil, 25 cts per gallon.
One Dollar Tea, 70 " per lb.
Salt, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
50lb Butter Tub, 30 cents.
New Orleans 100 Molasses, 30 cts. & gal.
The poor can have cheaper.
W. O. JOHNSON,
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\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. 10-ly

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By its means the education of a deaf-mute can be successfully commenced at a very early age, in order to employ it to advantage in a later age.

For the purpose of this book, it is necessary to forego the use of other text-books, but it will, it is thought, supply many deficiencies, and furnish the pupil the habit of thinking in language.

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All you who think of buying a carriage, buggy or wagon, be sure and go to Geo. Penfield's, and see his stock and learn his prices before purchasing elsewhere. You will be surprised to learn how low his prices are. Just give him a call.

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